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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 17th January 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st December 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Assamese.				
1	"Bunhi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Nath Biz Borua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
	Bengali.				
3	"Aitihasik Chitra" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ..	Do.	Do. ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode ...	700
5	"Alochana" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	... ..
7	"Archana" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta ...	800
8	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	700
9	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj ...	Do. ..	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	1,000
10	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 72 years.	500
11	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	500
12	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	1,000
13	"Atithi" (P) ..	Do.	Do. ...	Bhabataran Das ; age 23 years ...	200
14	"Avasar" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 23 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	.....
16	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) .	Do.	Do ...	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta ...	500
17	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri ...	.....
18	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.	5,000
19	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do, ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 53 years.	500
20	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
21	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy	.....
22	"Balak" (P)	Calcutta	Do ..	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
23	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabenode, Hindu ; age about 36 years.	200
24	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt	700
25	"Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati ...	Do. ...	.....	...
26	"Bangabandhu" (P) ..	Dacca	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 55 years.	150
27	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	900
28	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ..	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 28 years.	1,500
29	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta... ..	Do. ,	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 56 years,	15,000
30	"Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ,	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli ; age 35 years.	480
31	"Bankura Darpan" (N) ...	Bankura	Weekly ...	Rama Nath Mukherji ; age 52 years...	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ..	Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 25 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)... ..	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 41 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly ..	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	550
36	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi ...	12,000
37	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
38	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly ..	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	450
39	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
40	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
41	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar ...	300
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri	Weekly ..	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	960
43	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N) ...	Bolpur	Do. ..	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years.	325
44	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
46	"Brahman" (P) ..	B gerhat	Monthly ...	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years	150
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
48	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal	Do. ...	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	625
49	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
50	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar ...	Do. ...	Raicharan Saddar, Hindu, Bratya Kshatriya, Poda; age 36 years.	About 500
51	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ..	Burdwan	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
52	"Byabasa O Banijya" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu	.....
53	"Byabasayi" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Haripada Banerji	.....
54	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N)	Bhawanipur ..	Weekly ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ..	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra Sakha" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly ...	.....	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	400
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia	Do. ...	Dr. Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kaviraj Paresh Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhusan Ray, Vaidya.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do. ..	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300
61	"Chinsurah Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	2,000
63	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	600
64	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do. ...	.....	.....
65	"Devalya" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A.	800
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
70	"Dhruba" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ..	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	800
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah ...	Weekly ...	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.	300
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
74	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 28 years.	1,000
75	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah ...	400
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	500
77	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Do.	Daily ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	500
78	"Hakim" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
79	"Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka." (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.	280
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
83	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
86	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
87	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
88	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ..	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musulman; age about 33 years.	700
89	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta	onthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
90	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

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	Bengali—continued.				
91	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	1,400
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Do	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	300
93	"Jasohar" (N)	Jessore	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,500
96	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kahini" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Tanti, age 36 years.	500
98	"Kajer Loke" (P) .	Do.	Do. ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
99	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
100	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years.	500
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna	Weekly ...	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500
105	"Kohinoor" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Muhammad Rusun Ali Choudhuri ...	700
106	"Krishak" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nikunja Behari Dutt	1,000
107	"Krishi-Sampad" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayatha; age 33 years.	600
108	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	200
111	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	1,000
112	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
113	"Mahisya-Suhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 80 years.	350
114	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
115	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000
116	"Manbhum (N)	Purulia	Weekly ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 500
117	"Mandarmala" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ..	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta Hindu, Brahmin; age about 55 years.	400
118	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600
119	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200
120	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
121	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
122	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
123	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	206
124	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...	Faridpur ...	Monthly ...	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years.	600
125	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
126	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
127	"Natya Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.	100
128	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
129	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,800
130	"Nava Jivani" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Revd. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
131	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly ...	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, cast and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
133	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town ..	Weekly ...	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	290
134	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	350
135	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat ...	Monthly ...	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500
136	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
137	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
139	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukherji	800
140	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das	500
141	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do.	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 38 years	400
142	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 36 years; and others.	200
144	"Prajapati" (P)... ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750
145	"Prabhat" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra	200
146	"Prabhakar" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Mohammad Aiyub Khan	500
147	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do. ..	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
148	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
149	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Do. ..	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	645
150	"Pratikar" (N)	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	506
151	"Prativa" (P)	Dacca	Monthly ...	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly	750
152	"Prabasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	Ashutosh Mukherji	500
153	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do. ..	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A. ...	5,000
154	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A.	300
155	"Puja" (P)	Do	Do. ..	Kshirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A. ...	250
156	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose	200
157	"Purulia Darpan" (N) ...	Purulia	Weekly ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
158	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.	300
159	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
160	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Rangpur	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L.	500
161	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol	Weekly ...	.....	200
162	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Monthly ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 32 years.	200
163	"Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ...	1,500
164	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,800
165	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna ...	500
166	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Pramathe Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years,	1,000
167	"Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ..	Satis Chandra Roy	.....
170	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das	700
171	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das	200
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL B., Christian; age 45 years,	450
174	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years	400
177	"Santi" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	200
178	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	.....	.....
179	"Saswati" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Belgachia ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	...
181	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
182	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 43 years.	400
183	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	200
184	"Sisu" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
185	"Sourava"	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	.....
186	"Siksha" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L. ...	200
187	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ..	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 35 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—concluded.				
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	800
192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	250
193	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 30 years.	750
194	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika. (N)	Do.	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
195	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 29 years.	1,000
196	"Suhrid" (N)	Bakarganj ...	Do. ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
197	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
198	"Surhid" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	300
199	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra	900
200	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
201	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
202	"Sudhi" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
203	"Suravi" (P)	Contai	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
204	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., Gold-smith by caste; age 40 years.	500
205	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ..	Do.	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,5000
206	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others ...	300
207	"Tara" (P)	Do.	Irregular	Tarapada Chatterji; age 28 years ...	250
208	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., and others	500
209	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 40 years	600
210	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore	30
211	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
212	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
213	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 2 000
214	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti ...	100
215	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly ...	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years	450
216	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	150
217	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda	1,500
218	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami ...	3,000 to 10,000
219	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	250
220	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majundar, M.A., and others	100
221	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Banku Behari Dhar	500
222	"Yamuna" (P) ..	Do.	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A. ...	900
223	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ..	Do.	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Nath	750
224	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur ...	Do. ..	Yogananda Pramanick	300
225	"Varnavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600
226	"Vandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati ...	Monthly ...	... ...	.....
227	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Bipin Chandra Pal and others ...	700
228	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Viswavarta" (N) ..	Dacca	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,000
230	"Vikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ..	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	100
231	"Vasanti" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Hara Govinda Siromani ...	.....
	English-Bengali.				
232	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
233	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	G. C. Basu	600
234	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhu-bhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
235	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ..	Do.	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	500
236	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ..	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhu-bhushan Goswami.	1,200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P)	Do.	Do. ..	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	700
238	"Loyal Citizens" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ..	... ..	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	English-Bengali—concluded.				
239	"Rajshahi College Magasine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	.....
240	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly ...	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar ...	900
241	"Sanjaya" (N)	Fardipur	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
242	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A.	1,200
243	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
	Garo.				
244	"Achikni Ripeng" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	E. G. Phillips	400
245	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	.....
	Hindi.				
246	"Barabazar Gazette" (N) ..	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Sadananda Sukul	600
247	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ..	Do.	Do. ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
248	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Pandit Ramananda Dobez, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P)	Ranchi	Monthly ...	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Daily ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years	550
253	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	600
254	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
255	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	R. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
256	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	1,000
257	"Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
258	"Sudharak" (N) ..	Do.	Weekly ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
	Parvatiya.				
259	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
	Persian.				
260	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	1,000
	Poly-lingual.				
261	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
262	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	S. T. Jones	500
263	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ..	Howrah	Do. ..	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
	Sanskrit.				
264	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Hrishikes Sastri	500
	Bengali-Sanskrit.				
265	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore	Monthly ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
266	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	Urdu.				
267	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily ...	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan ...	1,000
268	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ...	700
269	"Al-Hilal" (N)	Do	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
270	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fazlul Wahab.	.....

I.—Foreign Politics.

Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin (Persian edition), Jan. 5th, 1914.

Departure of Russian troops from Qazwin.

The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* (Persian edition) [Calcutta] of the 5th January, in referring to the departure of Russian troops from Qazwin, says that it is now certain that Russia has come to appreciate this fact, that it can get better concessions from Persia by remaining its friend than by becoming its enemy. The Persians never think of interfering with the rights and privileges of her neighbours. If the neighbours leave her unmolested, they will get all the advantages which they expect from her.

The neighbours ought to know that armed interference in Persia cannot but be injurious to all the Powers concerned.

It goes on to say that it has always looked upon the armed interference of Russia and England as altogether unnecessary and leading to nothing but trouble. It now expects that England also will very soon consider this point and withdraw her forces.

So the Russians are now determined to leave Persia, and to allow her to put right her internal administration. For this life-giving policy the Persian Government ought to be grateful to the Nasir-us-Saltanat Naib-ul-mulk, so that the neighbours may know that the Persians are lovers of right and justice. The Persians ought now to rejoice at the departure of Russian troops, just as they exhibited great contempt on their arrival in Persia, and also exchange, with Russia friendly greetings of gratitude.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*)—*Working of the Courts.*

Charu Mihir, Dec. 30th, 1913.

A proposal to increase the privileges of muktears.

2. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 30th December says:—Considering that muktears now-a-days receive better education than before and are thus better qualified to conduct cases entrusted to them, the rule which makes them dependent on the permission of a Court for taking up a case should be abolished, and they should be permitted freely to take up and conduct cases in Lower Criminal Courts. It is doubtful, however, whether they should be allowed to practise freely in Sessions Courts. For they are, as a rule, inferior to pleaders who have passed the B. L. examination in general and legal education. Moreover, the number of such pleaders is increasing, so much so that their practise should not be jeopardised by allowing muktears to compete with them. It fact, matters have come to such a pass that even the Pleadership examination should be abolished.

Dainik Chandrika, Jan. 10th, 1914.

The assault case against the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore.

3. Referring to the compromise of the case of assault brought against the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore by a peon named Sewcharan, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th January says:—

The case has been compromised on the accused apologising to the complainant, and we are glad the matter has been settled out of court without any loss of honour to the accused who is a highly-placed official. Now, considering that Captain Walker has apologised to the peon, it cannot be denied that the complaint was a true one. May we, therefore, ask how the District Magistrate of Alipur could think it proper to dismiss the case?

(*d*)—*Education.*

Nayak, Jan. 7th 1914.

The new educational policy of the Government of India.

4. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th January writes as follows:—Ninety-nine per cent. of the Bengalis who learn English, learn it simply for earning money. English schools also are now-a-days conducted simply on business lines without the least care for the real education of students.

This sort of giving and receiving education with the most sordid motive has given rise to a community, the Babu community as it is called, to which money is the be-all and end-all of life, a community in which the high-born and low-born are equally placed, and where license and want of restraint is the rule of conduct. The English wanted to give English education to the people of this country for administrative purposes. They wanted men with English education to carry on the work of administration in its lower grades. But now the country has got more M. A's and B. A's than the Government can give employment to, and the discontent thus created among educated men is giving rise to a spirit of unrest and anarchism among them; the Government is trying to take over under its own control the entire educational system in the country. Considering the circumstances, we cannot blame the Government for this. Sir Harcourt Butler's reply to Babu Surendranath Banerjee's resolution on the subject contains many true sayings, and thus deserves our full support. We have no right to protest against the Government's desire to exercise full control over the system of education in the country, for events since the partition of Bengal have proved that the so-called leaders of the educated community in it have practically no control over the community. They first incited the young men of the country against the Government, and failed to keep them under proper restraint. In this strait many of the Babu leaders secretly prostrated themselves at the feet of the Government for saving their skins, and many even played a double part by secretly inciting both the Government and the people against each other. We are bound to say that the man who now protests against the Government's desire to bring the student community under its control, is devoid of all sense of shame and self-respect, no matter whether he is Surendranath Banerji or Bhupendrenath Basu.

The English know all this, but seem not to know it. Herein lies the perfection of their diplomatic art. They know what double-faced men these Bengali leaders are, and yet, seeming not to know it, they enjoy great fun by showing them great respect and sometimes making them even Hon'ble Members of Legislative Councils.

SANJIVANI, Jan. 8th, 1914.

"Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's resolution about education, and the result."

5. Referring to the resolution about education moved in the Imperial Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th January remarks:—

Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya says, in the course of his speech in connection with the resolution, that the School Final examination is steadily becoming popular in Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces, and that Bengal will in course of time take kindly to it. Pandit Madan Mohan forgets the fact that all these provinces are considerably backward in the matter of education, and that they have become so much accustomed to their inferior status that they cannot think of any better condition. No wonder then that Surendra Babu's resolution has been rejected.

HITAVADI, Jan. 9th, 1914.

"Bengali in the University."

6. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January writes as follows:—

On the occasion of the recent special Convocation of the Calcutta University, Sir Ashutosh Mukharji spoke, with pride, of his having succeeded in making Bengali and other vernaculars subjects of study in the University. But even if we admit that it is only through Sir Ashutosh's efforts that the vernaculars have found a place in the University curriculum, we must say that he has made no arrangement for the teaching of good Bengali, that worthless Bengali writers have, under his patronage, given currency to bad Bengali in the University.

SANJIVANI, Jan. 8th, 1914.

"What will happen when the School Final examination is introduced."

7. When the School Final examination is introduced, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th January, Inspectors of Schools will hold the examination. The result will be quite disastrous for the students, as will be seen from the instance we cite below:—

A grandson of Babu Chandi Charan Chatterji, President of the Managing Committee of the Chhaygaon Middle English School, has been a student of that institution for the last two years. The boy was sent up for the Scholarship examination this year by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madaripur, but Mr. Stapleton declared him to be unfit for the examination. Another poor student, named Paresh Nath Banerjee, has been in the school for quite

a long time, and has stood first in two six-monthly and one annual examinations which have been held in the school after the President's grandson had joined it. But still he was not selected for the Scholarship examination by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, while the President's grandson was. Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, has, however, rejected the selection on the ground of his being unfit for it. We are confident that, if the second boy's claims were not arbitrarily overlooked in favour of a well-to-do student, he would have got the scholarship. And why was he not sent up?

8. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January, in the course of an article as noted in the margin, complains that the language used in the so-called Hindi Reader prescribed for Lower and Upper Primary classes in the United Provinces is not Hindi, but what is known as Hindustani. It is Urdu written in Hindi characters. It goes on to say that in the ancient country of Poland, which has been divided by Russia, Germany and Austria, nobody has been able to supplant the mother-tongue; but in the United Provinces which has not been divided by anybody, the ancient language Hindi is being supplanted by Hindustani. It then points out that in the place of Hindi words like "Parmeshwar," "lajja," "Khoda" and "sharam" have been substituted, which is objectionable not only from a literary point of view but also from the religious standpoint.

HINDI BANGAVASI, Jan. 12th, 1914.

Hindi Reader in the United Provinces.

It then refers to the action of the committee which was appointed by the Government to enquire into the matter, but which could do nothing tangible. It asks all lovers of Hindi to put the matter before Lord Hardinge who it hopes will redress the grievance.

9. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 30th December writes:—

FARIDPUR HITAISHINI, Dec. 30th, 1913.

"The post of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University."

We do not think that a paid Vice-Chancellor will ever be able to do his work with an independent spirit. Besides, the post will very likely be filled up by a European, although it is a well-known fact that Indian educationists know better than Europeans how to deal with Indian students. We doubt also whether the Indian Educational Service can supply the University with a Vice-Chancellor like the present one. Of course, if the selection for the post be made in the same way as it is now done, there will be no lack, for the purpose of filling the appointment, of qualified Indians who have made western education popular in this province, and we do not know what the result will be if a European is charged with the management of our University. We ask our kind-hearted Viceroy to consider the whole matter in all its aspects before His Excellency sanctions the rumoured change.

10. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th January takes exception to the trouble and inconvenience which, it says, was inflicted on candidates for the last Middle Scholarship, Guru Training and Upper Primary examinations in the Chota Nagpur Division, and writes:—

SANJIVANI, Jan. 8th, 1914.

"Examination or farce? The Chota Nagpur Division."

The examinations were held on the 15th December instead of in the middle of November as is usually the case. But still on the day they were to have commenced the examiners, who had already been in their seats, were told that the question-papers were not ready, and some questions were prepared on the spot and set to the boys. Different kinds of questions were thus set in different centres instead of there being a uniform standard of test for all, and all sorts of queer questions were asked. The first day's examination lasted for six hours, and when the second day's afternoon-paper was going on, a telegraphic order came from the higher authorities stopping the examination till the preparation of properly set questions. It is no doubt a mercy that the candidates escaped a fanciful examination, but who shall compensate them for the trouble and expense they have already gone through and will have to suffer again?

11. The following is taken from a paragraph under the marginally-noted heading which appears in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th January:—

SANJIVANI, Jan. 8th, 1914.

"A hot-headed Inspector of Schools."

The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, intended to dismiss the Head master of the Feni Schole, and the School Committee opposed him. The Inspector therefore ordered the members of the

School Committee to be dismissed. Six of the members felt themselves insulted by this order and resigned, and two teachers also did the same. The Headmaster has found employment elsewhere. The people of Feni gave a grand farewell party in his honour a few days ago. The Education Department is gradually becoming a branch of the Police, and we ask Lord Carmichael to take note of the great discontent which certain hot-headed officers of the Education Department are spreading in the country.

HITAVADI, Jan. 9th, 1914.

"Musalman Education Conference."

12. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January writes as follows:—

At the last meeting of the Musalman Educational Conference, Maulvi Wahed Hossain said that the Central Text-book Committee, Bengal, had not a single Mussalman member on it, and that the result of this was that Musalman students were put to the inconvenience of reading stories from the "Rayamana" and the "Mahabharata." We do not object to Musalman gentlemen becoming members of the committee, but we fail to understand how a study of stories from the "Rayamana" and the "Mahabharata" can be inconvenient to Musalman students. Have not Musalman boys reading in High English Schools to study Greek antiquity and the bible? In a country inhabited by both Hindus and Musalmans it is quite proper that Hindu and Musalman boys should read stories of the ancient greatness of both the races.

(*e*)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BASUMATI, Jan. 10th, 1914.

Adulteration of drugs.

13. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th January invites the attention of the Government to the brisk trade in adulterated drugs which is carried on at Calcutta and which is doing no little harm to public health. Almost every kind of known medicine is adulterated or imitated, and unless the persons engaged in such trade are severely punished, the paper does not think that the mischief is likely ever to be removed.

(*f*)—*Questions affecting the Land.*

MOSLEM HITAISHI, Jan. 9th, 1914.

"The Bengal peasant and the landlord."

14. Mr. Mahiuddin Ahmad writes as follows in the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January:—

As soon as the Government has proposed to protect the peasantry of Bengal by vesting them with the right of transferring occupancy tenures, a section of the press which are under the influence of the zamindar community have raised a cry against it. Some lawyers also have begun to express themselves against the proposed law. It goes without saying that, if a raiyat can transfe his occupancy right, he will be safe against much oppression, and the value of the land he holds will rise. It is well-known to everybody that Maurasi lands fetch high prices. Another advantage which the proposed law will confer upon the raiyats is that the purchaser of an occupancy tenure will not have to pay any exorbitant *salami* to the landlord or meet with any inconvenience as regards mutation of names. Besides, the zamindar will not be able to take away any such land from a raiyat and lease it out to someone else with the object of receiving a high *salami*, and thus incite ruinous litigation between the two tenants.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, Jan. 9th, 1914.

"Oppression by zamindars."

15. The following is taken from a letter which appears in the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January over the signature of "The Dinajpur tenants of Setab Chand Bahadur":—

We are glad to find that the oppression committed on inoffensive raiyats by their zamindars is now being discussed in your paper. We have ourselves to suffer indescribable oppression at the hands of our zamindar, and we do not get any protection from the Government because our tales of woe cannot reach their ears. Our zamindar often realises road-cess, water-cess, etc., from us twice in a year, first along with the revenue to be paid to Government and again separately. Defaulting tenants are frequently punished. We appeal to our Government to save us from all this oppression by vesting us with the right of transferring occupancy tenures.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

16. The *Pratikar* [Berhampore] of the 26th December wonders how the *Sanjivani* newspaper could say that, in consequence of dredging, the Bhagirathi was now navigable throughout the year. As a matter of fact, the dredging operations of the past few years have had only this effect that the bed of the river at Chakgha i now shows only 3 or 4 inches of water. Formerly during summer the Bhagirathi used to discharge its superfluous water into the Ganges. But now during the same season the Ganges flows into the Bhagirathi with a current 3 or 4 inches deep. If the dredging operations are carried on vigorously and really with an ardent desire to improve the condition of the river, its condition will surely improve. But it is said that Government is not very eager for improving the condition of the Bhagirathi, because the construction of railways on its banks has robbed it of its importance as a great trade route. Trade, however, is not the only thing for which a river is valued. The greatest value of a river lies in its being a source of water-supply. The Bhagirathi supplies drinking water to thousands of villages, the inhabitants of which, who formerly flourished on its wholesome water, now ruin their health by drinking its unwholesome water. Lord Carmichael is fully aware of the importance of the question of water-supply in Bengal. He is ever anxious to see the water-supply in the country improved. This is proved by his reference to the question of malaria even on the occasion of the recent unveiling of Lord Clive's statue in Calcutta. It now behoves the Bengali press to convince His Excellency of the importance of improving the condition of the Bhagirathi.

"Our contemporary of the *Sanjivani* and the Bhagirathi."

PRATIKAR, Dec. 26th, 1913.

17. A correspondent of the *24-Parganas Vartavaha* [Bhowanipur] of the 13th January urges the necessity for fitting the bridge on the khal at Budge-Budge with a lock-gate for the following reasons:—

"Wants and grievances of the mufassal"—wanted a lock-gate on a khal at Budge Budge.

24-PARGANAS VARTAVAHA. Jan. 13th, 1914.

(1) This khal, which is known as the Charial khal, passes through a number of villages, namely, Rasapunja, Parasar and so forth, which are much lower than Bawali and other villages through which also it passes. When water is drawn into the khal through the gate at its mouth where it falls into the Hooghly, the low villages are plentifully supplied with water, while the high villages dry up rapidly. If sufficient water is drawn up to keep the supply in the high villages also, the low villages are submerged. This, therefore, cannot be done. The result is that agriculture in the high villages, nearly 150 in number, suffer for want of water. If, however, the bridge on the khal at Budge Budge is fitted with a lo k gate, the water in the high villages may easily be locked in.

(2) The gate will, by keeping water in the portion of the khal which passes through the high villages, greatly facilitate communication and encourage trade.

Mr. Bompas, when he was Magistrate of Alipore, felt the necessity of fitting the bridge with a gate, but he was transferred from the place before he could carry out the scheme.

(h)—General.

18. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 6th January asks why the New Year's Day Honours' List contains no distinction for Mr. S. P. Sinha and Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, and hopes that this omission will be rectified in the ensuing Birthday Honours' List.

"New Year's Days Honours."

MURSHIDABAD HITAISHI, Jan. 6th, 1914.

19. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January is sorry that Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, the munificent donor to the Calcutta University, has not received any Honours on the New Year's Day. It is hoped that the ensuing Birth day Honours List will contain a well-merited distinction for him.

Ibid.

HITAVADI, Jan. 9th, 1914.

HITAVADI, Jan. 9th, 1914.

"Deficiency in weights."

20. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January says that in Bengal the term "seer" is used for different weights in different places. A seer thus varies from 52 tolas to 112 tolas in the country. Dishonest tradesmen take advantage of this to cheat their customers. They keep seers which bear the imprint "Bazar seer," but are less than 80 tolas in weight, the standard weight of a seer. In Calcutta it is an offence to use a seer of weight less than 80 tolas But dishonest shopkeepers do keep different seers in spite of this law. Whence do they get these seers? There are five factories in village Bantra near Howrah which supply weights to all Bengal. The authorities should keep an eye on these factories and make it punishable to mould a seer of weight less than 80 tolas or compel them to imprint on the face of every seer its actual weight instead of the words "Bazar seer."

NAYAK, Jan. 12th, 1914.

"Pilgrimage to the Saugor Island."

21. Referring to the annual pilgrimage to the Saugor Island, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says:—

The steamers which carry the pilgrims to the island are extremely ill-equipped with sanitary arrangements. They are terribly overloaded with passengers, who are huddled together on the deck indiscriminately as regards age or sex. There is no separate arrangement for the comfort or convenience of females, and even no separate bath-room for them. Religious zeal enables them to face with impunity the inclemencies of the weather on the open deck in the month of January, but for not responding to the calls of nature under these most disadvantageous conditions, Nature punishes them with cholera, dysentery and so forth. If only the inconvenience regarding latrines in steamers is removed, the pilgrimage will be immensely improved as regards comfort and sanitation. The steamers, again, do not take a store of good water for the consumption of their passengers, who are consequently compelled to drink salt water. Government makes sanitary arrangements, establishes charitable dispensaries and sends medical officers to the island at the time of the pilgrimage, but before making all these arrangements for curing disease it should take steps to prevent disease on board the steamers. In short, Government should exercise a control, on behalf of pilgrims, on the management of the steamers which carry them.

There are other inconveniences from which Saugor pilgrims suffer. There are no jetties in the island for the landing of almost a lakh of pilgrims who annually visit it. The supply of sweet water also in the island is insufficient. It is a shame that our so-called leaders have no eye to look at all this. God bless our volunteers. They relieve the sufferings of the pilgrims to a certain extent. The attention of the Government is earnestly solicited in the matter.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Jan. 10th, 1914.

"Military manœuvres at Dacca."

22. Referring to the coming military manœuvres at Dacca, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th January writes:—

We should think that the object of holding these manœuvres is to test the activeness of the soldiers as well as to make them well acquainted with the eastern and north-eastern tracts of Bengal. The north-eastern frontiers of India cannot be said to be very well-guarded; and with the gradually increasing troubles in China and the clever moves of Russia in that country, it is by no means safe for our Government to remain idle. They are, therefore, keeping their soldiers in proper training and trying to strengthen the forces on the north-east frontiers. We think also that after the manœuvres are over military forces will be permanently quartered in certain places in Eastern Bengal. Whatever our rulers do, they do for our good, and we heartily approve of the idea of holding the manœuvres at Dacca and strongly condemn the false alarm, which has been created over the proposal by some persons.

HINDI BANGAVASI 12th Jan. 1914.

Industrial Conference resolution on bank and banking in India.

23. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th January commends to the Government the suggestion which was put forward in a resolution by Edulji Wacha at the Industrial Conference held at Karachi in December 1913, in the course of which it is suggested that those banks in British India which have not yet been registered under the

Indian Companies Act should at once be made to do so. Except the Presidency and Government banks no banks should be allowed to open Savings Bank accounts. And if any other bank is desirous of opening such accounts under the Indian Trusts Act, it may be allowed to do so after depositing with the Government $\frac{1}{10}$th the value of its shares.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, 9th Jan. 1914.

Indian Specie Bank failure.

24. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th January 1914 says that the death of Chunilal Seraya of the Indian Specie Bank has given an opportunity to his enemies to show their mirth at the failure of his undertakings. The annual report of Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s firm, which was published in a telegraphic communication yesterday, is an example of this. It is the very same company which had bought silver secretly for the Government of India. Expression of their mirth is natural. The Specie Bank had not the good fortune to get millions on nominal interest from the Government of India, and then make profits by buying and selling silver to the latter with the very same money. But there is no use condemning a trading firm when Government of India considered it advantageous to combine with it against an Indian company. The paper does not consider it a duty of any Government to oppose its subjects in this way. It is also not prepared to accept that Government would have had to pay a higher price by buying silver from Chunilal. Well, the Government of India did what it considered advantageous. The result is that the Indian Specie Bank has failed and caused untold misery to thousands of men, and the Government of India has got the honour of defeating Chunilal.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, 11th Jan. 1914.

Press Act and the Government.

25. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th January remarks that of all the legislative Acts that were passed during Lord Minto's regime and which robbed the subjects of many of their rights and privileges, the most injurious was the Press Act. After the severe condemnation of the Act it was hoped that the Government would consider the proposal when brought before it in the Council. But the fate of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's resolution has made it clear that the Government is determined to remain firm in its obstinacy. It then refers to Mr. Banerjee's resolution, and remarks that whatever may be the result of the discussion in the Council, it has now been plain to everybody that Government had deliberately framed this Act in this way so that it may not be forced to act according to its provisions. When such is the state of the Government of India, why blame the Government of Canada which has legislated against the Asiatics?

Continuing, it says that in its opinion it would be well if Government altogether does away with the section giving right of appeal, so that nobody in future may be caught in the trap and have to undergo the trouble of running to the law court and bear the expenses of a suit.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and Condition of the People.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, 8th Jan. 1914.

A serious complaint against a panchayat.

26. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th January quotes a correspondence from the *Birbhumavasi* newspaper in which it is alleged that at Lobi under the Dubrajpur thana, district Birbhum, all the people who are taking *takavi* loans are being compelled by the local collecting panchayat to pay him Rs. 3 and annas 4 each. The panchayat tells them plainly what portion of this money will go to whom. He even threatens a man with imprisonment if he refuses to pay the contribution. The correspondent has been able to gather the names of some of the victims of the extortion and a number of witnesses in support of his statement.

An inquiry is solicited into the complaint.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

HITAVADI, 9th Jan. 1914.

The Congress and the Moslem League.

27. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th January is glad that the Moslem League in its last session held at Agra adopted almost all the important resolutions of the Indian National Congress. In one important matter only

the League has differed from the Congress—it is the question of special representation to Musalmans. The League, however, is not unanimous on the subject, highly advanced and enlightened men like Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mr. Muzhar-ul-Huq holding that there should be no special representation for Musalmans. It can, therefore, be reasonably expected that in the long run, as education and enlightenment spread among the Musalmans, they will come round to the Hindu point of view in the matter.

The concordance between the League and the Congress has irritated the *Englishman* and people of its type. In a lengthy article it has taken the Musalmans to task for following the lead of the Congress. It has tried to incite the Musalmans against Hindus by even referring to the former's practice of killing cows on the occasion of *Bakr-Id*.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 17th January 1914.

B. S. Press—16-1-1914—924X--170—H. S. D.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 3 of 1914.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 17th January 1914.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee"	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1065
9	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years ...	350
10	"Telegraph" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,300
11	"Herald" ...	Dacca ...	Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen	200
12	"East" ...	...	Bi-weekly ...	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Lalit Mohan	

I.—Foreign Politics.

41. The *Indian World* says it is not quite sure about the Indian position in South Africa just now. Mr. Gandhi is obviously still negotiating with the Government, though it does not know what course that negotiation is taking. Meanwhile Mr. Gokhale has published a statement which shows the outlook to be anything but rosy, and General Botha has declared openly that he is not going to give in to the demands of the Indians. The one outstanding feature of the situation is that the Indians are determined to have nothing to do with the Commission of Enquiry, unless some pro-Indian members are appointed on it and all the passive resisters released. It is difficult, with imperfect information, to offer any decisive opinion on the subject, but it feels that there is great deal of force in the Viceroy's recommendation that the Indians should not lose this opportunity of placing the whole case before the civilized world, though under rather unfavourable circumstances. It is quite true that the finding of a public Commission of this character would receive an undue measure of weight in the eye of the general public, who usually do not care much for the nature of the evidence adduced or for the character of the Commissioners. There is, therefore, a great deal in the apprehension of the Indians that, with the Commission as at present constituted, they stand to lose more than they may gain by its enquiry.

South African affairs.

Indian World, 7th Jan. 1914.

42. The South African Government, remarks the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is now confronted with a labour-strike which threatens to be much more serious than the Indian problem. Indeed, it has been described as "more revolution than a strike." Thanks to the spirit which pervades the Botha-Smuts *régime*, it has managed to stir up into active manifestation the discontent of the labourers as well as the hostility of the Basuto and other natives. And it is now trying to atone for one sin by committing another. Several Basutos have been killed, and as martial law is in contemplation, one does not know how many more blacks and browns will pay for white cupidity with their lives. In the meantime one cannot sufficiently admire the forbearance and statesmanship displayed by Mr. Gandhi in declining to join the labour revolution in spite of the invitation held out by its leaders. He has definitely declared his intention "not to embarrass the Government by resuming passive resistance while the strike is in progress." This must have come as the most crushing refutation of the campaign of vilification indulged in by those Anglo-Indian extremists who never miss an opportunity of holding up Mr. Gandhi as a perverse fire-eater. That he is not making a virtue of necessity or playing the diplomat, as some of those Gandhi-phobists suggest, will be amply clear from one or two considerations. In the first place, he knows that by refusing to join the strikers he runs a great risk of incurring their displeasure, which may be converted into an element of additional danger to his cause should they come into power. In the next place he has, by his declaration, apparently run against the grain of the more determined section of his own followers, who are clamouring for a continuance of passive resistance in spite of his advice. A keen-witted and far-sighted leader like him must have anticipated and calculated risks like these before publicly declaring his policy. With the chance, then, of turning the so far sympathetic labour-strikers into enemies on the one hand and stirring up rebellion in his own camp on the other, he will have to bring to bear his ability to steer steady among the workers. It goes without saying that nothing but a truly Indian magnanimity and courage could have impelled him to face odds so grave by declining to take advantage of the sinking wheels of his adversary's chariot. It remains to be seen, however, if his magnanimous forbearance is capable of eliciting any response from the Boer Government when it emerges from the present crisis.

Ibid.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 13th Jan. 1914.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*)—*Police.*

43. Here is a problem which needs solution, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, for the satisfaction of the outside public. Under rule 2, framed under section 21 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th June 1913, along with the Resolution on

Partition of the Calcutta Police Court.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 16th Jan. 1914.

the partition of the Calcutta Police Courts, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate shall ordinarily sit at Jorabagan Police Court, and the Fifth Presidency Magistrate shall ordinarily sit at the Park Street Police Court. It appears, however, from a notification dated the 8th January 1914, published over the signature of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, that the Second Presidency Magistrate shall sit at No. 4, Kyd Street Police Court and the Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the Jorabagan Police Court. That being so, the present arrangement is obviously in contravention of the rule aforesaid, framed with the sanction of the Governor-in-Council. To the best of the paper's knowledge and recollection, rule 2, alluded to above, has not been amended yet. Consequently the present arrangement can well be taken as *ultra vires*. The Chief Presidency Magistrate had about six months' time to give effect to the scheme of the partition of the Calcutta Police Courts, and one wonders that it did not occur to him, during this long period of time, that an amendment of rule 2 was necessary before the present arrangement was given effect to.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 10th Jan. 1914.

The case against Captain Walker.

44. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the curtain has at last finally dropped on the Barrackpur tragi-comedy, the criminal case of Sheocharan *versus* Captain Walker, and gives briefly the facts of the case:—"Sheocharan was staying at Barrackpur with his master, Mr. Juctice Woodroffe. Capttain Walker is the worthy Subdivisional Officer of the same place. Sheocharan's goat was audacious enough to graze on a grassy plot within his jurisdiction. The Captain, being by habit a dispenser of justice, vicariously punished Sheocharan for his goat's sin (*sic*). He chased both the goat and its keeper into the compound of Justice Woodroffe where, nothing daunted, he continued dragging the latter by the hair,—'to ascertain his name,' as he subsequently explained,—and giving sundry other exhibitions of his judicio-military training at the expense of the poor fellow. Justice Woodroffe now appearing on the scene, the irate Captain beat a gallant retreat. The case was tried by Mr. Dunlop, District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, who was so mightily impressed with the gallantry of Captain Walker as well as the effrontery of Sheocharan that he forthwith dismissed the latter's complaint. The Sessions Judge was thereupon moved for further enquiry and issued a rule. We are now informed that Captain Walker having 'apologised to Justice Woodroffe,' the case against him has been dropped. This result, we need hardly point out, would not have been attained but for the lucky accident of Sheocharan being a servant of a High Court Judge. And that is why we find the apology has been tendered, not to the aggrieved complainant, but to his august master. It is meet, however, that a case which originated with the awarding of vicarious punishment should be terminated by the offering of a vicarious apology."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA 12th Jan. 1914

Liyaqat Husain prosecuted.

45. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that when one breaks the law he ought to be punished, and enquires if Maulvi Liyaqat Husain deserved one month's imprisonment for the very technical offence of delivering some perfectly harmless lectures at College Square. The paper is surprised that Mr. Keays had the heart to deal so severely with an old man of 70, whose only ambition in life is to make speeches for the benefit of the general public, according to his light. Indeed, the habit of making speeches is so strong in him that he would rather live without food than without unburthening his heart every now and then to the public. Such an interesting person did not deserve the resentment of the police authorities, even though he disobeyed their order. The plea of previous conviction, which had been raised to support this disproportionate punishment, was, it is believed, not put to similar use,—and that rightly,—when Mr. Cowan repeatedly broke the sunset law. Such excessively severe dealing with a most minor and trifling offence in the case of an old man like the Maulvi not only betrays a lack of consistency and a sense of proportion, but often defeats its own object by transferring public sympathy from the outraged law to the persecuted law-infringer.

INDIAN EMPIRE, 13th Jan. 1914.

Allged *zulum* of a Deputy Magistrate.

46. The *Indian Empire* writes that it appears from an affidavit made by one Babu Kedareswar Ray Chaudhuri, an old mukhtear of the newly-established subdivision of Faridpur district, that he has for a considerable time been made to play as a defendant, but, fortunately or unfortunately, he

has never been punished, and on each occasion came off scot-free. Recently he was hauled up again as an accused under section 426 of the Indian Penal Code for cutting trees without authority before the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Naba Gopal Chaki, of Gopalganj, before whom he had appeared as defendant in all former cases. Driven to desperation, he filed an affidavit before the District Magistrate, alleging diverse charges against the trying Deputy Babu, copies of which have been sent to all newspapers. As the case is *sub judice*, and the complaints are under the consideration of his superior, the paper is debarred from passing an opinion in any way. But if a tithe of the allegations is founded on facts, it wonders how such things are possible in courts of law and justice, and awaits the decision with patience.

The Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court.

47. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks if His Lordship the Chief Justice is aware of a marvellous feat performed by the present Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court. It disposed of *ninety* criminal applications within *an hour* and rejected all except six rules. The paper believes this is an unprecedented incident in the annals of the administration of the High Court. Barristers and Vakils were engaged by the parties to support their applications, but the Bench declined to hear them. Here is, indeed, a novel way of converting the High Court into a palladium of justice! If such a procedure is followed when the liberty of His Majesty's subjects is at stake, why not, suggests the journal, issue a circular and distribute it broadcast, notifying that criminal applications can be addressed direct to their Lordships by post and none need avail himself of legal help to argue his case? Numerous complaints about the present Criminal Bench have reached the paper. It is said to be "a one-Judge's Bench." The presiding learned Judge, it is further said, shows impatience in disposing of criminal applications. Expedition of business may be a virtue in commerce or trade; but in the administration of justice, it is the reverse of a virtue when cases are disposed of with railway speed, giving the parties no opportunity to defend themselves through their legal advisers and treating the latter with scant courtesy. The matter needs the serious attention of the Chief Justice. There is a general alarm and consternation and the Bench ought to be reconstituted as soon as possible if necessary, for its marvellous performance, alluded to above, has created general alarm and consternation.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 15th Jan. 1914.

(*d*)—*Education.*

The Matriculation Persian course.

48. The *Mussalman* observes that while the Sanskrit and other second language courses for the Matriculation Examination of 1916 have been published by the Calcutta University and are available in the market, unfortunately for the Muhammadan Matriculation students, most of whom take Persian as their second language, the Persian course is not yet out. This is not a new grievance of the Moslem students. Almost every year the Persian and Arabic courses for the Matriculation, I.A., B.A., and the M.A. Examinations are published late, and the difficulties which Muhammadan students undergo on that account are obvious to all. Muhammadan students who will go up for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University in 1916 have just now been promoted to the 2nd class. While their Hindu fellow-students have got their Sanskrit text-books, the Muhammadan students are without their Persian courses, and there is no knowing how long the Unversity authorities will continue to place the Moslem students at a disadvantage. The paper hopes that the Persian course will be published without any further delay.

MUSSALMAN, 9th Jan. 1914.

Sir Harcourt Butler on the new educational policy.

49. The *Bengalee* remarks that it has not yet come to the most important aspect of the projected educational changes. It is all very well to speak, and think of saving India's young men from the evils of over-examination or of an unduly literary character of the present system. The *Statesman* hails the charge as reflecting the practical sense which is leading even present day England to provide different kinds of education for the different classes of the community. There it has the motive force behind these changes. India

BENGALEE, 10th Jan. 1914.

must have caste-system in education. In England the increasing intensity of labour unrest has produced an insistent demand to revise the system of education. "If the school-leaving examination," the *Statesman* further adds, serves to discourage misguided ambition, its substitution for the Matriculation test would be justified on this ground alone." So here is the very root of the question. The School Final is to put a check on misguided ambition and in a way barricade the way of future Mahendra Lal Sircars and Kristodas Pals. It will not do to say that potentialities are still free to work their way up, because the principle underlying the changes is that the different classes of a community require different kinds of education. It is the negation of the basic formula of democracy that equal opportunities for self-fulfilment should be given to all; it is robbing the modern movement of social progress of its driving power. In Indian schools and colleges time and energy are no longer wasted in idle disputations about the subleties of grammar and logic. To learn to reason correctly or to appreciate Shakespeare and Kalidas has never been antagonistic to the acquirement of technical knowledge and dexterity. Do not those classes of people who are to drive the plough or turn the wheel, or typewrite and keep accounts for a merchant possess the emotional side of nature? Do they not require the benefit of ideas? This anxiety to make good artisans, cultivators and clerks of Indians at the expense of their mind and soul will be hardly appreciated by the thinking section of their countrymen. Education in the strict sense of the word is the stimulation of the mind and the will. It has nothing to do with the mere imparting of profitable knowledge. Even this knowledge, in order to be fruitful, must have an organising mind behind it. There cannot be a greater error than to think that because a boy has gone through an agricultural manual or a text-book on hygeine he will be better able to increase the yield of the field or minimise the chances of disease and death. The real necessity is to develop and strengthen the faculties of the mind, to stimulate thought, observation and imagination. Education, if it is to do the very least, must initiate the beginning of these processes. If the saying, "Shoot higher than you aim," is true anywhere, it is true in the domain of education.

BENGALEE, 10th Jan. 1914.

An Indian public school.

50. The *Bengalee* observes that there is a movement to establish in Bengal a school to be run absolutely on the lines of the English public school. The *Englishman* encourages the idea of such a school on the following among other grounds:—"The experiment will be followed with the greatest sympathy by all who believe that the only means of correcting unwholesome tendencies in India is by encouraging that class of Indians who are entirely anglicised, aud have adopted the Western tradition as well as the Western speech." Any institution that promotes only class-interest is inimical to social progress. Why not improve those that already exist for the common good instead of setting up others that will secure special advantages to the wealthy and privileged few? The late Maharaja of Darbhanga showed by his ever-open purse and close identification with all popular movements that he was one of the people and that his riches were not his but held as a trust in their interest. All India's wealthy men should be inspired by similar ideals and use their money to create a sense of solidarity, and not to accentuate the existing sentiment of difference and distinction. The *Englishman's* unqualified support of the movement is its severest condemnation. The *Englishman* puts his faith in the anglicised Indians alone. But the ambition of the Government is to be a national Government. Under these circumstances the *Englishman's* "good-fathering" of a denationalising movement will receive no sensible backing.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 13th Jan. 1914.

The supplanting of Indian by European Head Masters.

51. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the process of steady supplanting of Indian by European Head Masters of secondary schools seems to go on merrily, public protest or no public protest. The paper says it has already pointed out how in Bhagalpur and some other important towns, Europeans of the Imperial Service have been placed in charge of Indian schools. And the recent educational announcements go to show that two other places, both in Bihar, are going to get this boon (*sic*). Mr. Francis Ritchie Blair has been appointed to be Head Master of the Government High School at Patna, and Mr. Tyrell Charton Orgill to be Head Master at the Ranchi Zilla School. So after all the fuss of passing the poor Indian secondary school

teachers through the purgatory of Teachers' training schools, the latter have the satisfaction of knowing that the one special qualification earned by them by the addition of "L. T." and "B. T." to their names is that they are disqualified to be Head Masters of secondary schools where their own children read. By the bye, Sir Harcourt Butler assured the Council the other day that no important secondary school reform would be carried out without consulting public opinion. The journal wishes to know if the public view was consulted on such an important matter as the banishment of all Indian graduates from the headmastership of Indian schools.

BENGALEE, 13th Jan. 1914.

Lord Hardinge and Young India.

52. There can be no two opinions on the depth and genuineness of Lord Hardinge's sympathy for young India, observes the *Bengalee*. His Excellency may feel justly proud, as he seems to have done at the opening ceremony of St. John's College new building, that the expression of this sympathy on various public occasions has been followed up by money grants for the extension and expansion of educational facilities. But His Excellency has also come to realise that the State cannot afford to simply look on while battalions of educated young men are being sent out by the numerous schools and colleges without the prospect of any suitable employment to turn to account their knowledge and talents. The paper agrees with His Excellency when His Excellency says that "It is one of the most difficult problems before India to day so to adjust the general life of the country that suitable careers may be open to the multitude of young men who are annually turned out to find no occupation appropriate to their aspirations and qualifications, and so to bend its educational systems that the education given may be that best calculated to fit them for their various careers" It is a matter for gratification that the question of opening suitable careers to India's young men and of providing them with the requisite equipment for them is seriously engaging the attention of a Viceroy who possesses the necessary moral and intellectual resources for its solution. In this connection, the paper wishes to press it on the attention of His Excellency that the facilities for industrial training are still very limited in India. Even a city like Calcutta has not yet been provided with a technological institute. The proposal for removing the Sibpur Engineering College to Dacca goes to show that the authorities have not yet wakened up to the necessity of increasing facilities for industrial training even at big centres of population. Can the Presidency Division afford to lose even the one Engineering College which has so long only imperfectly met its requirements in the direction of higher engineering knowledge and skill? In these days of the overcrowding of the professions the question of unemployment can be solved only by the multiplication of industries and increased facilities for higher industrial education.

BENGALEE, 16th Jan. 1914.

English taught by Indian Professors in colleges.

53. The *Bengalee* understands that a proposal has been made that Sir Theodore Morrison and Mr. Fisher should inspect some of the colleges and see how the teaching in English is conducted by the Indian professors. The paper fears the Indian professors will resent any inspection of this kind, as implying a slur upon their capacity to teach English. If the work of teaching is to be inspected by the members of the Public Services Commission, it ought to be done not only in respect of English, but also of other branches of study. Nor should it be assumed that English is necessarily taught with perfection, because it is taught by Englishmen. Englishmen, as a rule, do not study their own language and literature, whereas Indians often take to it with unsurpassed diligence and obtain a mastery which is the admiration of Englishmen themselves. The proposal in the form it has been put forward, will create needless irritation and should, the journal thinks, be abandoned.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BENGALEE, 16th Jan. 1914.

The Municipal Loans Bill.

54. "One obvious moral to be drawn from the discussion of the Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill," says the *Statesman*, "is that a department resembling the English Local Government Board ought to be added to the Government of India."

The *Bengalee* is glad that its contemporary is of this opinion. Replying to Babu Surendra Nath Banarji in the course of the recent debates in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon observed that the atmosphere for the creation of a Local Government Board did not exist in this country and that it was therefore premature to talk about it. The argument is somewhat obscure. An atmosphere is more or less an impalpable substance and eludes observation and criticism. Possibly what is meant is that the environments which would ensure the success of such an institution are non-existent in India. The same argument might have been adduced by an opponent of Local Self-Government when Lord Ripon introduced it in 1884, or by an enemy of Indian progress when the Councils were reformed and enlarged in 1892. It is the working of institutions that creates the necessary environments which help their growth. The institutions come first; the environments follow. They are the necessary product of the operation of the local conditions. No reform would be possible if Mr. Lyon's doctrine were adopted. But in at least one notable case the Government of India have not accepted it. During the ante-partition days an appeal was made by a non-official member to the Government of East Bengal for the establishment of a University at Dacca. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, then Director of Public Instruction, replied that a University at Dacca was out of the question, as the atmosphere for a University was non-existent. In a couple of years' time, the Government of India resolved to establish a University in the capital of East Bengal. What has become of the argument that University environments were wanting at Dacca? Another high official gave it to be understood that the objection to a Local Government Board was that it would exercise a measure of control over the local bodies which public opinion in India would not tolerate. If English opinion supports the Local Government Board in England with all its power of control, we do not see why Indian opinion should not support a similar Board established in this country. Really Indian opinion is not more independent or assertive than public opinion in England is. The idea of Local Government Boards for India is as old as the time of Lord Ripon. The paper believes that the Bengal Government was in favour of it. It was financial considerations that blocked the way. Bengal finances are better now, more promising and elastic. This is therefore no reason why the experiment should not now be tried with the full support of a united public opinion. It is to be borne in mind that Lord Morley supported the idea of Local Government Boards in one of his despatches.

(*h*)—*General.*

INDIAN WORLD, 7th Jan. 1914.

The Honours List.

55. The *Indian World* observes that it really seems to be high time to set up an agitation for the suppression of all titles in this country. The public in India, at any rate, have ceased to have any regard for these honours, for it knows the class of men which gets them and how they are generally secured. The conferment of honours on a self-seeking lot of title-hunters adds neither to the prestige of the Government nor to their recipients. It only creates a mutual admiration society with a strong *espirit de corps* which blesses neither the society in which these men live and move nor benefits the country in which they are born. On the contrary, these titles offer sufficient inducements to people with a weak backbone and soft nerves to barter right conduct for ignominous policy. Poor must be the country which cannot do away with such "honours."

TELEGRAPH, 10th Jan. 1914.

The Bhadreswar bomb.

56. The *Telegraph* remarks that bomb practice is becoming more common than is quite comfortable either for the people or the Government. The latest incident is reported from Bhadreswar police-station. Strangely enough, in spite of the alleged discovery of the bomb factory, of the recognition of services of officers specially deputed for the purpose, of vauntings that the police are at last on the heels of the offenders, bomb stories are only becoming more frequent. Bhadreswar is in the thick of an area which, according to police statements, is noted for anarchical activity, close as it is to Chandernagore. Save and except this, the paper finds no other explanation for the latest outrage. What is most

to be regretted is that while dakaities and bomb outrages continue to be more frequent and more widely diffused, pointing to a larger recruitment of youths, nothing is being done by Government to narrow the circle of such recruitment, much less to put a stop to it. The *Englishman* suggests that objectionable literature should be kept away from youths. Certainly this should be most desirable, but beyond the measures already adopted, nothing further can be done so long as the police do not succeed in unearthing the nests whence it emanates. Naturally, therefore, one has to fall back upon the only resource left, viz., giving proper education to children so as to wean them from the uncanny influence of mischievous people. "When will this plain remedy strike the rulers?" asks the paper. "Or, is it possible the Government suspects the fictitious character of some of these stories?"

BENGALEE, 11th Jan. 1914.

The Press Act Resolution.

57. The *Bengalee* remarks that the resolutions in the Imperial Council are useless if they at least do not give rise to a profitable discussion and leave the issues raised very nearly where they were. So far as the education resolution was concerned, Sir Harcourt Butler made an elaborate attempt to present the case for the Government. But in replying to the resolution on the Press Act there was considerable beating about the bush on the part of the Home Member without touching the real point at issue. Even according to Dr. Kenrick, who established his claim to make some contribution to the discussion on the ground that he was a member of the Select Committee on the Press Legislation of 1910, "everyone must admit that the Act had placed an extremely effective and powerful weapon in the hands of the Executive." The paper thinks the statement constitutes an unconscious recognition of the necessity of some sort of amendment of the Act so strongly urged by Mr. Banarji in his resolution. In fact the widespread discontent which the Press Act has excited both amongst Hindus and Muhammadans and of which the almost unanimous support of the non-official members which Mr. Banarji secured was an unerring indication, makes the official victory in this case something like a Pyrrhic victory. If the Press Act is such an effective and powerful weapon in the hands of the Executive, it is perfectly natural for the people to have it hemmed in with real and effective safeguards. The fact, if it be a fact, as the Advocate-General of Bengal would have one to believe, that the weapon had been invariably wielded with extreme moderation, does not take in the least from its deadly nature. Besides, the order of forfeiture in the case of the publication circulated through the *Comrade*, which brought home the real character of the weapon to the highest judiciary in the land, does not go to show that it is invariably handled with leniency. The object of Mr. Banarji's resolution was to secure such modification of the Act as would remove all harmless publications from the purview of its operation. Every sensible man heartily approves of the application of the Act to revolutionary and inflammatory literature; but the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court made it clear in his judgment in the case instituted by Mr. Muhammad Ali that even the most unexceptionable sort of literature could not claim any exemption from its operation if the authorities were so minded. What can be more natural and consonant with public interest than to seek to limit the scope of such a powerful and sweeping piece of legislation? The demand has not been made in the interest of injurious anonymous publications, but for the safety of other classes of literature as to the merits of which there may be room for difference of opinion. As the Press Act, according to a high judicial authority, arms the Executive with power to penalise all publications, writers on political matters, between whom and the Executive there is unfortunately no love lost, cannot be easy in their mind with such a sword hanging over their heads. The Home Member himself says that "it was true that the section might be used in regard to literature possessed or printed by owners of known presses." The owners of known presses, if they are in their senses, would not go in for publications which they considered dangerous, but still, according to Sir Reginald Craddock's own admission, they are not free from the risk of having the literature printed by them forfeited. Many an owner of a press has publications of his own and it is his daily bread. It is cold comfort to him to be assured by Sir Reginald Craddock that the forfeiture of any literature did not entail the forfeiture of the press or of any security. The mass of iron called

press is valuable to him in so far as it helps in producing a literature which brings in money, and if that literature is liable to be forfeited, it does not matter in the least whether the press remains or goes. Besides, the literature forfeited may have put him to considerable expense. Thus Sir Reginald's contention that safeguards are necessary only to provide against the illegal forfeiture of press and security and not of any publication, only heighten the anxiety of the people whose interests are threatened by the provisions of the Press Act. It is only a total misconception of the object of Mr Banarji's resolution which could have prompted such an ill-natured fling from the Home Member as that "no person of ordinary prudence would urge that it was incumbent upon Government to do the very thing which this section was designed to prevent and to publish abroad the very words or pictures to which exception was taken." The paper thinks it is only an over-dose of prudence not observable outside the circle which Sir Reginald Craddock represents that would refuse to state the grounds on which an article, say from the *Bombay Chronicle* or the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* with whom it is not an improbable contingency to get their necks into the over-elastic noose of the Press Act, has been considered unfit for public consumption. The Home Member cuts a worse figure in assailing the second part of Mr. Banarji's resolution. Here he blows hot and cold in the same breath. In the first place, "the Local Governments are responsible bodies and are not in danger of using their powers arbitrarily or without discretion." Well, that ought to finish off the matter. But no. There is still "reason for providing a reference to judicial decision and it is to ensure whether the orders passed are within the terms of the section or not," and a few lines down again: "Very naturally Government would always desire to comply with the formalities prescribed by law. But the construction to be placed upon the orders complained of was a vital issue. If a technical irregularity, which would, of course, be unintentional, in the wording of the order, were to be allowed to vitiate the order, the most revolutionary pamphlet might be scattered broadcast throughout India while points of law or procedure were being debated." It is as if a fidgetty boy who does not know his mind were playing at making and breaking a doll. Now a judicial court heaves up into importance in Sir Reginald's eyes and now it is pushed to a back seat as unnecessary and mischievous. And when such a game is crowned with such idolising of the High Court as that "As for the future, I have a lively faith in the independence of our High Court Judges and I feel no doubt that, if at any time the Executive Government should exercise their powers under this Act rashly or oppressively, the Judges will find no difficulty in nullifying the effect," the paper asks this canny Scott why his Scotch sense of humour has forsaken him. The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court had "difficulty in nullifying the effect" and hence the appeal was carried to him. And now he sends the appeal down to the very party that he has so grievously shuttle-cocked in his speech.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 12th Jan. 1914.

The Press Act resolution.

58. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is at a loss to understand why the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji was in such a hurry to move his resolution on the Press Act and court a sure defeat. He was requested by a friend not to take any action in the matter without consulting the leading men of the whole of India, specially all Indian journalists and keepers of printing presses. It was also pointed out to him that as he was an interested party he should remain in the background and ask the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to take up this question. Further, he was reminded of the serious responsibility he was going to take on himself; for, his resolution if rejected, and—it was bound to be rejected—would make the position worse, inasmuch as it would prevent Indians from approaching the Government again on this subject for a long time to come. The paper regrets that Mr. Banarji, when making his speech, did not explain that the resolution he had proposed was his own alone, and that except for "some friends," he consulted no one else about it; and that, therefore, the country at large should not be associated with the consequence of his action. Such an attitude would have been honourable on his part and fair to those leaders of public opinion who were not taken into confidence by him in this connection. As a matter of fact, the country does not want what Babu Surendra Nath fought for but something else. What this something is can be easily

gathered from the articles in the Indian Press and the recent resolutions of the Indian Congress and the Moslem League on the Press Act. In short, the country, through these representative bodies and the Press, demands that the Press Act be repealed. But what was the prayer of Mr. Banarji? He asked for an amendment of the Press Act "so as to provide that when any order of forfeiture is made under that Act the order must state or describe the offending words, etc., and that section 22 of the Act be so modified as to definitely empower the High Court to set aside an order of forfeiture not made in conformity with the provisions of sections 4, 6, 9, 11 and 12 of the Act." The paper wonders that the Government did not accept such an innocuous and colourless resolution; for it would have thereby shown its generosity, without, however, losing a jot of its present iron grip over the Press. And this precious resolution Mr. Banarji carried all the way to Delhi in the name of the country! Fancy the nature of the mischief. The popular belief was that Government had kept an open mind on the subject, and there was a chance of the repeal of the Act if vigorous agitation could be carried on on the subject. But Mr. Banarji's resolution brought the Government to a point and compelled it to commit itself by a definite declaration of policy. Nay, more. After rejection of even such a harmless and practically useless resolution, the leaders will naturally hesitate to approach the Government with the more important prayer that the obnoxious measure should be removed from the Indian statute book. The real plague spot in the Act, according to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is section 4, the operative section, which arms the executive authority with absolute power over the liberty of the Press. It provides that the Local Government can hang a millstone round the neck of the keeper of a printing press in the shape of Rs. 5,000 if the newspaper it prints, publishes "any words, signs, etc., which are likely or may have a tendency directly or indirectly whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication, or otherwise to bring into hatred or contempt any Government established by law or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India." As Sir Lawrence Jenkins said in his judgment on the *Comrade* case the provisions of section 4 are "very comprehensive, and its language is as wide as human ingenuity could make it . . . They would certainly extend to writings that may even command approval." So long as this provision is not expunged, the sword of Damocles will hang over the head of the Indian Press. But apparently Babu Surendra Nath Banarji was not aware of it when he moved his resolution. At least, he did not press for the removal of these most dangerous and alarming words in the section. The moving of Council resolutions in many cases serves the interests of the officials, and does a distinct disservice to the country. As the *Pioneer* admits, but for the Education resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Banarji, Sir Harcourt Butler would not have found an opportunity of giving a puff to the educational policy of the Government. That resolution thus served the authorities more than the people. The non-official members should not, therefore, move resolutions with a light heart, but, after due deliberation, and after consulting prominent leaders of public opinion. They should, again, never press for a division when they find that the fate of their resolution was sealed. In that case, it is better that the resolution should be withdrawn than a defeat invited.

59. The *Indian Mirror* remarks that no journalist would be true to his salt if he did not wish to see a free and unfettered Press. But no journalist, who has read history, can be blind to the fact that such freedom is inconsistent with a state of society in which discipline and training are wanting. In India, what is called the indigenous Press is not even a century old. The oldest Indian daily paper (that is, the *Indian Mirror*) has crossed a little over half the span of a century. The only other long-standing journal is the *Hindu* of Madras. All the others have come into being recently during the past few years. The vernacular Press is merely the indirect product of English education. A very small section of it is either informative or educative. If nothing more were said, a public Press existing under these conditions could hardly take its place beside the Fourth Estate of the United Kingdom. All the same, the Indian Press till recently enjoyed almost the same degree of freedom as the English Press. The

INDIAN MIRROR, 13th Jan. 1914.

The Press Act.

change came in the wake of aggressive *swadeshism*. The teachings of such papers as the *Yugantar*, the activities of a number of dangerous organizations known as *samities*, and the acts of lawlessness and violence defiantly committed, created an exceptional situation for which exceptional measures were necessary. Things were so bad that the Indian Explosive Substances Act and Summary Justice Act of 1908, together with the Press Act of the same year, failed to completely check the saturnalia of lawlessness. Hence, in 1910, Government found it imperative to enact a new Press Act in order to arrest the poisonous flow of printer's ink. Mr. S. P. Sinha—one of the respected and trusted members of the Indian community—was the Legal Member of the Imperial Council at the time, and he made no hesitation in supporting the measure. Nor did any other Indian member make any serious attempt to controvert the statements made by Sir Herbert Risley when he introduced the Press Bill on 4th February 1910. All well-disposed moderate men recognized that in the interests of the country, and in those of the younger generation in particular, a measure of the kind introduced in Council was imperatively necessary. Justification for the measure has been found subsequently in a number of cases where seditious or objectionable literature was sought to be purveyed to the masses. That the Act has stopped the circulation of obnoxious prints to a great extent, cannot be denied. The question is whether the necessity for continuing it exists. It is immaterial, in the paper's opinion, to consider the construction placed upon the provisions of the Act by the Calcutta High Court. The Act is to be regarded as a measure of administrative expediency, and the only point which must needs be considered, therefore, is whether there are sufficient and cogent reasons for making it less stringent than it is. The arguments put forward by Babu Surendra Nath Banarji in support of his resolution for an amendment of the Act would appear to have carefully avoided the main and vital points, namely, whether the provisions of the Act have been worked in any way harshly or whether well-conducted journalism has been the sufferer in any respect. As to the first, the facts and figures given by Sir Reginald Craddock are conclusive. Only in a few instances has the Act been set it motion, and in no case has it been arbitrarily worked. As to the second point, the paper thinks it can say from its own experience that sober, well-conducted journals have nothing to fear from even the most stringent laws that can be framed against the Press. To the evil-doer, the mildest law is a terror; to the peaceful, law-abiding critizen the severest law is tolerable. A public journal conducted on the traditional lines of honesty, fair-play and loyalty to the Crown, can afford to look upon all the Press Acts with indifference. It now comes to the question whether the time has come for removing the Act from the Statue book. The journal thinks not. The spirit of the unrest has not yet died out, and the periodical recrudescence of anarchist literature shows that the secret propaganda is still alive and active. The *Yugantar* has ceased to exist, but *bhadralok* dakaities have not. Until the poison has been completely worked out, it will be well for moderate men not to raise any question about the Act. "Liberty of the Press! We all like it. We would not be true to our vocation if we did not." But every aspiration, every privilege has its limitation. The Indian Press is still in its infancy; it requires education, training and discipline as much as a child. Give an undeveloped youth liberty, and what will be the consequence? The same with the Press. Education and self-restraint have made the English Press the power it is to-day. When the Indian Press shows the same stamina, the same energy, the same moral backbone, it will have unrestricted freedom without asking for it. If Indian publicists wish to see the Press laws repealed they should strive to bring about that condition of things which makes such laws unnecessary. On a consideration of the various aspects of the case, the paper is inclined to think, therefore, that Babu Surendra Nath Banarji's resolution was inopportune and premature.

BENGALEE, 14th Jan. 1914.

The *Patrika* and the Press Act debate.

60. The *Bengalee* remarks that a note of protest has been raised by the *Patrika* with regard to Babu Surendra Nath Banarji's resolution on the Press Act. The resolution has been declared useless and mischievous, and even the resolution on the educational policy of the Government has been characterized as being more useful to the Government than to the people.

The paper is informed that Babu Surendra Nath Banarji did not consult Babu Mati Lal Ghosh, the editor of the *Patrika*, in framing either of the resolutions. If that be his offence, it does not think the public will seriously trouble themselves about the matter. If the question was purely personal in its character, the paper says it would not have thought it necessary to take any notice of it. But the issues raised have a public bearing and it feels it its duty to discuss them; but only in their public aspect. The *Patrika* would have preferred a resolution urging the repeal of the Act, and Babu Surendra Nath Banarji is found fault with, because he did not move for the repeal, and in not so doing, he is charged with having done a disservice to the country, and by implicating those who voted with him, viz., the majority of non-official Indian members present, seventeen out of twenty, suffer from the same imputation. They too have done a disservice, or at any rate have been parties to it. One of the first canons of advocacy is that the advocate must know and recognize the temper of the tribunal to which he is appealing. It is circumstances that determine the application of political principles, said the great Edmund Burke. It is circumstances that also determine the character of the appeal that should be made to any great tribunal. Year after year the Congress records a resolution in favour of the introduction of Colonial self-government in India. Who in the present state of things, with the Imperial Legislative Council such as it is, would think of moving a resolution in this behalf? If the resolution was for a repeal of the Press Act, the journal believes the mover would not have got even half a dozen votes. As it is, he secured the practically unanimous support of the Indian members present, who in their speeches condemned the measure as being far too drastic. If the motion was for repeal, it does not believe this expression of opinion would have been so general. Nothing, indeed, would have been gained by such a resolution. What would have been lost is the practical unanimity of sentiment among the non-official Indian members in their view as to the need of a modification of the Press Act. After all, the amendment proposed was not so harmless as the *Patrika* imagines. If that were so, the Government would have been only too ready to please the non-official Indian members by accepting it. The strenuous opposition of the Government is proof positive that it was not so innocuous as our contemporary would have us believe. The effect of the acceptance of the resolution by the Government would have been the obligation to set forth in the notice of forfeiture the words, etc., of the objectionable matter referred to in section 12 of the Act, and the High Court would have been specifically vested with jurisdiction. which it does not now possess, of setting aside an order of forfeiture, not made in compliance with the terms of the Act. If the resolution were accepted, a forfeiture as in the *Comrade* case would have been impossible.

The Medical Service.

61. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that it is quite conceivable that the interested European members of the Indian Medical Service should feel jealous and nervous at the steady improvement of their Indian colleagues, specially the Indian Assistant Surgeons. For the rise of the latter means the corresponding wane of the former. And no one can part with vested interests without a pang. That is evidently the reason that led Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, in his evidence before the Royal Commission, to trot out the bogey of "political animus," "*swadeshi* movement" and all that in explaining the steady decline (of about 63 per cent.) of the private practice of the European members of the service. Is the good Lieutenant-Colonel so simple as not to see why should the people, who are at least not donkeys and not rolling in wealth, indulge in the luxury of a European Civil Surgeon for Rs. 16 when they could get at least equally efficient medical aid at a much cheaper rate from an Assistant Surgeon, who is, besides, a child of the soil? It was when there was a paucity of competent Indian doctors that an Indian, desirous of resorting to the Western form of treatment, had to call in a European doctor. But now that the general level of efficiency among the Indian members is as high as, if not higher than, that among the European members of the service, it is simply monstrous to expect that the Indians will still be foolish enough to pay a much higher rate for the same quality of professional service. It is the operation of pure common sense and a simple natural law, and by no means of any "political

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 14th Jan. 1914.

animus." Even after the advent of that dreaded *bête ndir*, the *swadeshi* movement, people, who could afford, never hesitated to call in real experts like Dr. Saunders, Dr. Lukis, Dr. Charles, Dr. Browne, etc. How is it those eminent doctors continued making their piles from their Indian patients, in spite of the *swadeshi* movement? To fall foul of the *swadeshi* movement, then, because the same consideration is not shown to every mediocre in the service with no better qualifications than a white skin and the three letters "I.M.S." after their names, is, the paper fancies, a bit childish, to put it mildly. From the results of the last Indian Medical Service Examination, further, it will be seen that about half of the selected candidates are Indians, one of whom has topped the list. And this, in spite of the fact that the best men of the Indian Universities generally do not go to compete for the Indian Medical Service posts. Surely the examiners in England were not actuated by "*swadeshi* animus" when passing the Indian candidates.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 16th Jan. 1914.

The Medical Service—II.

62. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* showed in its previous article on the subject how the European medical practitioners were steadily losing ground owing to the rise and increased efficiency of the Indian medical profession in almost every department of medical science. There is yet another matter which it would mention in this connection by way of completing its review of this part of the subject—the administrative capacity of the Indian medical profession. But before doing so, it would mention one other matter. Several students of Indian Medical Colleges, though labouring under serious disadvantages, successfully passed the Indian Medical Service examination, one of them coming out successful in the course of three months. The results of the last Indian Medical Service examination were still more remarkable. Fancy, at that examination not only did the Indians capture half of the vacancies, but they occupied the highest positions in the list, the first being a Sikh, the second a Bengali, and the third a Madrasi. Now to the administrative capacity of the Indians. As an example of the growing power of administration of the general medical profession, the paper cites the case of Belgatchia Hospital—how some of the leading practitioners of Calcutta organized the hospital which is in no way inferior to any State-hospitals managed by Indian Medical Service officers. They have also opened a medical school in connection with it. This institution, indeed, has proved so efficient that the Government is going to make a grant of 5 lakhs of rupees for its improvement and Rs. 50,000 annually also for the purpose, as will be seen from the evidence of Colonel Harris. This is highly creditable, considering the very limited scope within which the non-official Indian branch of the profession is allowed an opportunity of showing its administrative powers. It comes to this, then, that what with the steadily increasing number of qualified Indian practitioners, their superior academical as well as practical qualifications, their growing administrative powers, as a whole, the moderate fees they charge and the consequent increasing popularity among the people, the European members of the Indian Medical Service are finding their position very insecure. In their embarrassment they are resorting to sundry attempts to buttress themselves against the powerful onslaughts of their Indian rivals. The "political animus" cry of Dr. Rogers is only one of the straws showing how this wind of embarrassment blows. The pressure brought to bear by the European Defence Association on the Government to shove in more European Civil Surgeons into the mufassal stations is another of such straws. And, lastly, the Medical Registration Bill itself, though owing its inception to an unexceptionable object, is somehow or other reflecting, through legislative lens, the same embarrassment and the same anxiety for self-preservation, of the European Civil Surgeons. But if that particular body is so much concerned and embarrassed at the growing popularity of the Indian practitioner, there is no reason why the Government, which stands on a much higher platform, and whose functions here are certainly much more worthy than mere pecuniary gain, should share that nervousness or embarrassment. It is the custodian of the properties as well as the lives of the millions entrusted to its care by Providence. And these millions are not only poor but starving and debilitated. As the custodian of their properties it is expected to practise the virtue of economy and to see that they get the best value for their money. As the

custodian of their lives it should no doubt see that only those who are really efficient physicians and surgeons should enjoy its patronage—be they Indians or Europeans, Hindus or Christians, black or white. The Government has already evinced a laudable anxiety for the life and health of its subjects by framing its Medical Registration Bill, and it is not too much to expect that all its activities should be uniformly directed to the security of that laudable object. Bearing in mind, then, this twofold duty as well as what is said above, it follows that any difficulty the Government may be confronted with will vanish if it takes into confidence and utilizes this growing indigenous medical profession. That will be a step worthy of Government, inasmuch as it will not only ensure economy and efficiency, but will also be popular with the people. The journal now concludes with a suggestion or two of which the above considerations have convinced it as being rational and worthy of the acceptance of the powers that be. In the first place, there should be no such distinction as obtains at present between the Imperial and Provincial Services of the Medical Department or rather between the European members of the Indian Medical Service and the Assistant Surgeons. There should be one undivided civil medical service No such distinction exists in England. In India it arises from the curious necessity of finding civil posts for the army officers as well as of maintining a preponderating European element in the service. In the next place, hospital work should be freely entrusted to qualified non-official Indian practitioners. In England, it will be remembered, all the hospitals are managed by private practitioners, and there is no reason why this method should not likewise be employed with advantage in India, a step that will greatly economise the cost of management of the hospitals as well as increase the efficiency of these institutions.

BENGALEE, 16th Jan. 1914.

63. The *Bengalee* observes that the prehensile provisions of the Press Act of 1910 have been at work on the *Zemindar* till they have crushed it to death. Two years ago it was asked to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 which was declared forfeited some months back. The maximum security of Rs. 10,000 was then demanded and paid in by the proprietor of the press. It now transpires that this security also has been declared forfeited in addition to the forfeiture of the entire press. These ruinous forfeitures ought to bring home to the public the imperative necessity of some sort of amendment of the Press Act on the lines of Babu Surendra Nath Banarji's recent resolution. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. Notwithstanding all that Dr. Kenrick and Sir Reginald Craddock may have said by way of dispelling popular fears, the forfeiture of a well-known press and of the maximum security deposited by its proprietor has taken place without any chance of ascertaining whether the executive order has been legal and just. If section 22 of the Press Act were modified by the adoption of Mr. Banarji's resolution and the High Court invested with jurisdiction in the matter, then the public would have had the opportunity of testing whether the *Zemindar* has actually offended against the law. As it is, it is a summary procedure on the part of the Executive causing an amount of needless irritation inseparable from such action. In fact, the public have no materials to judge of the merits of the case and may have a feeling that an act of injustice has been done. It is all very well to talk of State reasons, but in a country where there is a wide gulf fixed between the State and the people it is best in the case of a severe and harsh order to take the people into confidence.

The forfeiture of the *Zemindar* Press.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

MUSSALMAN, 9th Jan. 1914.

64. The *Mussalman* remarks that the presidential speech of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah delivered at the last session of the All-India Moslem League is not only a masterpiece but has, so far as its knowledge goes, surpassed, in independence, outspokenness and political insight, all speeches delivered by the master minds of India, on memorable occasions, including even the meetings of the Indian National Congress. It is impossible to do full justice to the speech in the course of a newspaper article which is necessarily short. The paper touches upon a few questions dealt with in the address. While speaking on "firing upon the people" Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah very appropriately called the attention of the Government to the fact that the people of this country are altogether unarmed and accordingly it is absolutely necessary that the utmost

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's address.

discretion should be exercised by officials having the power to fire on a mob. He quoted instances of serious rioting in Dublin and other places in the United Kingdom, in which a pitched battle with the police ensued but still there was no firing on the mob. In India, he said, the circumstances are entirely different. An excited mob has no weapons of an offensive character beyond brickbats and sticks. "The people of India are as a rule highly amenable to the requirements of peace and order. In such a country the taking of life by firing upon the crowd is a more serious matter than in England." It is, therefore, doubly necessary, says the President, to provide for an independent enquiry in all cases which lead to the taking of life. This suggestion has the wholehearted support of the entire Indian people. The tragedy at Cawnpore would never have happened if the District Magistrate, Mr. Tyler, had the slightest apprehension that his action, viz., his order to fire, might afterwards be the subject of an independent enquiry. The journal trusts Government will see its way to take this suggestion into its serious consideration. Referring to the treatment of Indians in South Africa the President very pertinently asks: "What is the position of the people of India in the British Empire?" If the Imperial Government cannot secure to the Indians the rights and privileges of British citizenship then, he says: "We shall be free to organize means and measures to protect ourselves against this indignity;" and he suggests effective retaliation. All India endorses this suggestion. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah has voiced the Indian opinion in the remarks he made on the question of the general position of the non-official members of the Legislative Councils and the liberty of the Press. It is through non-official members of the Legislative Councils and through the responsible Indian Press, said he, that Government stand to obtain direct information as regards the feelings and sentiments of the people. The only independent source from which Government can keep itself in daily touch with the feelings and sentiments prevailing in different par s of India is, said Sir Ibrahim, through the Indian Press, and it is a pity that Government has to a large extent curtailed the liberty of the Press by the repressive Press Act of 1910. Coming to the question as to what should be the policy of the League representing the Indian Mussalmans, the President observed that their policy towards the British Government should be one of unswerving loyalty and towards the Hindus one of brotherly love and regard. He holds that the policy that should guide them should be that of the younger brother in a family towards his guardian, and towards the elder brother. He calls the Hindu the elder brother as the latter occupies that position in the Indian family. Sir Ibrahim then says: "He is senior in numbers, in education, in wealth and in many other ways. His obligations therefore under the Indian system of family life are necessarily greater." If Hindus as a whole approach the Hindu-Mahammadan question in a right spirit, the paper hopes all dissensions will cease, the path to the common goal will become smooth, and India will turn out to be a land of happiness and bliss.

MUSSALMAN, 9th Jan. 1914.

Interference with religious rights.

65. The *Mussalman* remarks that in view of the fact that local officials here and there interfere with the religious right of the Muhammadans, of the sacrifice of cows on the occasion of the *Id-uz-zoha* festival, the All-India Moslem League has very properly passed a resolution protesting against such interference, which it holds to be quite unwarranted. The paper has on more than one occasion pointed out to the authorities the extreme undesirability of such a course and quoted instances of such unwarranted interference, but unfortunately as yet to no effect. Muhammadans all over India have realized the danger to their civic and religious right of cow-killings, and their representative public body, the All-India Moslem League, has given expression to their feelings and sentiments in this connection by passing the resolution in an opportune moment. Is it too much for the paper to hope that the Government of India and all Provincial Governments and Administrations will yet realize the gravity of the situation and take necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of any such interference in future?

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11, CAMAC STREET,
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